

the state as a national possession of their own. When a Jew in America or South Africa speaks of 'our government' to his fellow-Jews, he usually means the government of 'Israel,' while the Jewish public in various countries view the Israeli Ambassadors as their own representatives."

At a later date, Ben-Gurion made another very important similar statement on the same issue, which was reported in The New York Times of May 17, 1961. Ben Gurion said of American Zionists who do not act like good Zionists, the following:

"They are reluctant to say that they are not Americans and not part of the American homeland like any other Americans."

At the Lydda Airport, on August 3, 1961, Dr. Goldman stated:

"Every Jew had a right to 'Israel' and that there could be no separation between 'Israel' and Jews elsewhere, and that the partnership between the two Jewries was not limited to philanthropy but included the right of all Jews to advise, to recommend, and express views on key problems of 'Israel'."

In commenting on his United States passport and United States citizenship, Dr. Goldman stated:

"It would depend on what is more important from a Jewish point of view. Perhaps the millions of dollars that Israel will receive are more important than the question of my nationality. If I had an Israeli passport, I would not have succeeded in obtaining those millions of dollars for our people. The question is how many millions of dollars for the Jewish nation is my passport worth."

Dr. Goldman reflects the true thinking and the convictions of every Zionist in the United States. Mr. Alfred M. Lilienthal, an American born and raised in the Jewish faith, in his book "The Other Side of the Coin," admirably sums up the position of the Zionists as follows:

"It is no exaggeration to state that 'card-carrying' Zionists and members of those groups that are the American counterparts of Israeli political parties are international extensions of the state of Israel and have, in fact, if not in name, become agents of a foreign government. This was significantly pointed up by the Fulbright hearings."

It is significant to point out here that the spokesman in the United States for the twenty-one major Zionist organizations, Rabbi Joachim Prinz, a Jew born in Germany, now a naturalized citizen of the United States, very much a la Nahum Goldman, is also an ardent advocate for United States military support for the unlawful Zionist occupation of 80% of Palestine. Rabbi Prinz is well known at the national level in the United States for his Zionist agitation. Rabbi Prinz was arrested at the World's Fair last year for his riotous conduct and his illegal picketing, to prevent the Jordanian Pavilion from exhibiting a mural portraying the true story of the expulsion of the indigenous Christian and Muslim Arab population from their ancestral homeland in Palestine.

WHAT THE ZIONISTS REALLY WANT

The Zionists want the United States to guarantee the existing status of the unlawful occupation of 80% of Palestine. Zionists want a firm, definite and binding United States commitment to use United States Armed Forces to defend and to maintain the existing Zionist regime in 80% of Palestine. By their control of the media of mass-communication in the United States, Zionists are in a position to indoctrinate United States public opinion with the Zionist point of view. Their questionable methods enable them to shape the thinking and to control many of the most important politicians in the United States, and other leading figures.

UNITED STATES RAILROADED INTO WORLD WAR I

Zionists have no hesitation about railroading the United States into a Third World War to achieve their objective and to accomplish their purpose. Zionist leaders have boasted publicly that Zionists in the

United States were able to railroad the United States into two World Wars to achieve the Zionist goal in Palestine.

Mr. Samuel Landman in London, Secretary in 1916 of the World Zionist Organization, in an official pamphlet, "Great Britain, the Jews and Palestine," published by the Zionist Press of London in March 1936, discloses how the World Zionist Organization entered into the 1916 secret London agreement with the British War Cabinet, in which Great Britain promised Palestine to the Zionists for using Zionist pressure in the United States to railroad the United States into World War I as Great Britain's ally. Mr. Landman states:

"The best, and perhaps the only way, which proved so to be, to induce the American president to come into the war was to secure the cooperation of Zionist Jews by promising them Palestine, and thus enlist and mobilize the hitherto unsuspectable powerful forces of Zionist Jews in America and elsewhere in favor of the allies on a quid pro quo contract basis."

In connection with United States participation in World War I, the World Almanac states:

"4,734,991 American citizens were mobilized in the first World War; 116,516 Americans were killed in action and 204,002 were injured or maimed for life."

The American people were never told the painful truth, that the great sacrifices in life and money suffered by the United States in World War I were not to protect American interests but were made solely to enable Zionists throughout the world to acquire Palestine for their so-called "Jewish Commonwealth." The treasonable role played by Zionists in the United States in railroading this country into World War I has been so far kept a secret from the nation by Zionist censorship.

UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY

It is pertinent to keep in mind that the neutrality of the United States in World War I became the most important issue in the 1916 presidential election. The Republican platform called "for a strict and honest neutrality in the European War." The Democratic platform condemned the efforts of every organization "that has for its object the advancement of interest of a foreign power." This leaves no doubt that the continued neutrality of the United States was the deciding issue upon which Woodrow Wilson was re-elected President in 1916. On January 22, 1917, in his address to the United States Congress, President Wilson stated:

"Is the present war a struggle for a just peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only for a new balance of power, who will guarantee the stable equilibrium of the new arrangements? There must be, not a balance of power, but a community of power; not organized rivalries, but an organized common peace . . . A permanent peace must be based upon equality of nations and national rights. It must be a peace without victory."

President Wilson concluded that address by stating:

"We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German Government; we are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the government that speaks for them."

IN 1916 UNITED STATES JEWS WERE PRO-GERMAN

Mr. James A. Malcolm, the intermediary in London between the Zionist leaders and the British War Cabinet in the 1916 secret London agreement states in his account of his negotiations which resulted in that agreement, that he visited Sir Mark Sykes, the Undersecretary of the British War Cabinet in the late autumn of 1916, and that Sir Mark Sykes told Malcolm in person:

"... of the military deadlock in France, the growing menace of the submarine warfare, the unsatisfactory situation which was developing in Russia and the general bleak outlook. The cabinet was looking anxiously

for the United States intervention. I asked him what progress was being made in that direction. He shook his head glumly, 'precious little.' He had thought of enlisting the substantial Jewish influence in the United States but had been unable to do so. Reports from America revealed a pro-German tendency among the wealthy Jewish bankers and bond issuing houses, nearly all of German origin, and among Jewish journalists who took their cue from them. He was sorely disappointed and puzzled that two missions that had been sent from France and Italy had completely failed to have any effect."

ZIONIST SECRET 1916 BRITISH DEAL

Mr. Malcolm reports in this account that he told Sykes:

"You can win sympathy of Jews everywhere, in one way only, and that is by offering to try to secure Palestine for them."

Mr. Malcolm further states in this account that Sykes told him:

"Lord Milner was interested to learn of the Jewish Nationalist movement but could not see any possibilities of promising Palestine to the Jews. I replied that it seemed to me the only way to achieve the desired result and mentioned that one of President Wilson's most intimate friends, for whose humanitarian views he had the greatest respect, was Justice Brandeis, of the Supreme Court, who was a convinced Zionist."

Mr. Malcolm then describes the protracted negotiations between the Zionists and the British War Cabinet and concludes by stating:

"The talks resulted in a general understanding which I called a 'gentleman's agreement' that the Zionists should work for active Jewish sympathy and support for the Allied cause, especially in the United States, so as to bring about pro-Allied tendency in that country and that the British Cabinet would help the Jews to gain Palestine in return for this."

Mr. Christopher Sykes, the son of Sir Mark Sykes, corroborates the account of James Malcolm on all points in his book "Two Studies in Virtue" (London: Collins, 1953). Mr. Sykes further states in his book that Nahum Sokolow at that time asked Sykes:

"that the Zionist Committee should have facilities for communication abroad The next morning Sokolow got what he asked for. It was agreed that the War Office and the Foreign Office would send Zionist letters and telegrams by way of British Embassies, Consulates or Headquarters The news was given out to Jewish communities all over the world that in return for certain services, the British government would satisfy the Jewish longing for Palestine."

UNITED STATES PUSHED INTO WAR AGAINST GERMANY

The secret 1916 London agreement between the World Zionist Organization and the British War Cabinet supplied Zionists in the United States with their "green light" to then "go to work" on President Wilson himself personally through their contacts, and to take all necessary steps to change the existing pro-German sentiment in the United States into an equally anti-German sentiment. Reports appeared in the press of alleged German atrocities, exaggerated Zionist inventions to inflame public opinion in the United States against Germany.

The Right Honorable Francis Neilson, M.P., until his resignation in 1915, a prominent Member of the British House of Commons, in his classic book about World War I, "The Makers of War," states with authority:

"In America, Woodrow Wilson, desperate to find a pretext to enter the war, found it at last in a story of the 'sinking' of the Sussex in mid-channel. Someone had invented the yarn that American lives had been lost. With this excuse he went to Congress for a declaration of war. Afterwards, the Navy found that the Sussex had not been sunk,